

PEACE DRAWS NIGH  
AS MINERS GO OUT

Operators and Workers Get  
Together as a Prelude to  
Suspension Involving  
400,000 Men.

## SHORT TIE-UP LOOKED FOR

Anthracte Element Arranges  
Conference with Employers  
April 10—Bituminous  
Union to Vote on  
Agreement.

Cleveland, March 30.—While 400,000 anthracite and bituminous miners prepared to quit work to-morrow at midnight, when their present wage agreements expire, the operators and union officials took steps to-day to make as brief as possible the stoppage of coal production.

The 170,000 anthracite miners in Pennsylvania will stop for an indefinite period, but as a result of telegrams exchanged between George E. Baer and the union officials, arrangements were completed to-day for a reopening of negotiations to settle their wage dispute. The conference of operators and miners will be held in the Reading Terminal, in Philadelphia, at noon on April 10. A month's suspension in the anthracite mines was thought probable.

The union's policy committee to-night issued a statement that it formally had ratified the bituminous wage agreement. The statement says:

In addition, the joint interstate movement has been rehabilitated and the relations of operators and miners again restored to a reciprocal basis. Arrangements will be made to have the referendum vote taken immediately. There is little doubt that the miners will vote overwhelmingly in favor of the new agreement.

An automatic suspension of work in the anthracite mines will take effect on Monday. An indefinite suspension which may develop into a strike ought to be avoided.

The outcome of the negotiations here removes any excuse the anthracite operators may have had heretofore in refusing the miners' demands. The anthracite miners are really more entitled to advance in wages and improved conditions of employment than the bituminous men. We are convinced that the anthracite operators can pay an advance, and are determined that no contract will be agreed to in the anthracite fields unless such is done.

The 175,000 anthracite miners have suspended work in obedience to the suspension order, and will remain idle until an agreement is reached. We hope a settlement may be reached at the conference on April 10 and thus avert a strike.

The bituminous miners, after an eleven days' conference with the operators here, secured an agreement which will give them a slight increase in pay. As their agreement, however, must still be ratified by the union's policy committee and then by a referendum vote of the union, a suspension in the bituminous mines will begin pending the result of the final vote. Reports to the heads of the United Mine Workers of America indicated the bituminous wage agreement would be accepted generally.

It was stated that the suspension in all the mines involved would cause a loss in coal production to the country of 41,000,000 tons a month, and that the men would lose in pay \$1,000,000 every day they remain out. The advance in pay to the bituminous miners secured by their new contract will amount to more than \$15,000,000 a year. The bituminous conference adjourned today after the new scale was signed. The scale gives to the men an increase of five cents a ton for the mining of lump coal and a proportionate increase for all other kinds of labor.

How long the men are to remain out and under what conditions the referendum vote is to be taken are details left to be decided by the union's policy committee. The demand of the men for a five-hour day on Saturdays was rejected and the settlement of local difficulties was referred to the local unions.

The wage agreement in the central competitive field, which was fixed to-day, is the basis upon which agreements are fixed for the other states. The contracts of the Southwestern field provide that the men shall give sixty days' notice before suspending.

The non-union miners not involved, in Kentucky, Alabama, West Virginia, Central Pennsylvania and Tennessee, are said to number 300,000. In Kentucky about one-fourth of the miners are unionized. In West Virginia 3,000 union members make contracts for 10,000 workers, and 60,000 are not unionized. The union contracts in Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Colorado do not expire on April 1.

## SHORT TIE-UP PREDICTED

Suspension Will Be Brief, Say  
Operators and Miners.

Philadelphia, March 30.—The suspension of mining in the anthracite coal regions will not last more than a month, it is thought, in the opinion of coal operators in the hard coal fields, who became more optimistic to-day when they learned that the representatives of the miners and the committee of operators will meet in Philadelphia on April 10 to resume negotiations for a settlement of differences.

Reports from various sections of the mining regions show the mine workers expect that they will be given an increase in wages, probably about 10 per cent, and that they will have to recede from some of their demands, including that for shorter hours. The news that another conference is to be held spread rapidly through the coal country, and created good feeling among the men. Many of them never expected the suspension would be a prolonged one.

The initiative for the opening of negotiations was taken by the anthracite miners in a telegram to George F. Baer, president of the Reading company and chairman of

## MANIAC ATTACKS GORE

Tries to Club Blind Oklahoma  
Senator in Wisconsin.

Waukesha, Wis., March 30.—Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, narrowly escaped death this afternoon when a crazed Pole, Charles Schomulla, attacked him with a club while the Senator was speaking.

The Pole was sitting near the stage, and in the midst of the Senator's speech suddenly leaped to the platform, drawing a club from under his overcoat as he jumped and swung instantly at the Senator's head.

One of the men on the stage, Judge P. C. Hamlin, was quicker than the maniac, however, and knocked Schomulla off the stage before the blow landed. The Senator, who could not see his danger, was unaware of the incident until later.

## THIS RAT KNEW NO FEAR

But Loses Life in Fight with a  
Philadelphia Policeman.

Philadelphia, March 30.—Policemen of the Frankford station are exhibiting with pride to-day the body of a fifteen-pound water rat which they killed after a hard fight and after it had vanquished Pete, the station's plucky mascot cat.

The big rat appeared in the patrol house yard early this morning and Pete promptly attacked it. The rat grabbed the cat by the neck and shook it. Pete fled to the patrol house.

Dennis McCallahan, of the patrol crew, attacked the rat. The animal sprang for him and Dennis backed away, tripping and falling. The rat darted at the prostrate man, but before it could bite him Taylor, another member of the patrol crew, came to his assistance.

The rat turned on Taylor, grabbed a leg of his trousers and spit it to the thigh. Then he nipped Taylor's ankle, and was hunting for a better grip when McCallahan killed it with a club.

## BROADWAY'S LURE WINS

New Yorker on Way West  
Deserts Baggage to Hurry Back.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Madrid, Iowa, March 30.—Homesick for the white lights of Broadway, which he had left only thirty-six hours before, George A. Braun climbed from a west-bound Northwestern passenger train here to-day and took a fast express in the other direction. He is somewhere east of Chicago to-night, hurrying back to "real life."

Mr. Braun became imbued with a laudable desire to become acquainted with his own country, and packed a trunk and a suitcase and bought a ticket for Oregon. By the time he reached Chicago his ambition was fading, but he got into a sleeping car late last night and woke up this morning in Iowa. The impression was not pleasing, and Braun did not stop to think the state had not yet made a complete recovery from the snowiest winter the oldest inhabitants ever saw. The fields are half covered with melting snow, with ugly black patches of bare ground showing in places. Streams are overflowing and lowlands are inundated.

Reports from further west made the prospects even more cheerless, and Braun began to be sorry he ever had ventured away from Manhattan, and asked the conductor where and when he could get a fast train back. The result was that he left the train here. His trunk was left in the baggage car, but he said he would have it expressed back from Oregon. He gave his unused ticket to the ticket agent here and told him to keep the change if he could get a refund on it.

"Never again for me," said Braun as he paid for a ticket East, and he took out his handkerchief and wiped his eyes.

## FAT MAN A FIRE HERO

Drags Three Children from  
Flames and Is Somewhat Fried.

A hundred pounds or so of surplus avoirdupois did not prevent Gustav Wirth, a house dealer, of No. 235 West 15th street, from proving himself a hero last night when a fire at that address threatened the lives of three small children. The fire was in the apartment of Thomas Brown, a bookbinder. Mrs. Alice Brown was preparing dinner against the homecoming of her husband. The flames spread, and for a while it looked as though the escape of the three Brown children would be cut off.

Wirth heard their screams and, dashing through the smoke, laid hold of the youngest, Mark, a boy of three years, and bore him to safety. He next carried out James, five years old, and returned for Sarah, twelve years. Sarah's clothing was afire when Wirth arrived. Folding her in his coat he carried her to the lower landing and safety, in spite of severe burns on his own face and arms. There he was met by Sergeant Squire, of the West 20th street station, who wrapped his coat as far around him as it would go, extinguishing the flames. The fire was soon extinguished.

## P. R. R. EXPRESS IN PERIL

Atlantic City Flyer Narrowly Misses  
Plunge Into River.

Railway, N. J., March 30.—The Atlantic City express, No. 42, eastbound on the Pennsylvania Railroad, narrowly escaped being thrown into the Rahway River shortly before noon to-day, as the train was passing through this city at about forty miles an hour. Just west of the Rahway River bridge a rail broke, after all of the train had passed except the last car.

A piece of rail about eighteen inches long broke out, and the passengers in the last car felt the terrific bump, but the car stayed on the track as it leaped the broken gap. A track walker reported it at once, and a new rail was put in. The river bed is about thirty-five feet below the tracks at this point.

## SEES, SPEAKS AND THEN DIES

Woman, Lifelong Invalid, Recovers  
Lost Powers and Expires.

Frederick, Md., March 30.—Blind and speechless for three years and an invalid practically all her life, Miss Effie Pearl Six recovered her lost powers for several hours to-day and was able to see and speak distinctly. The change came as she was undergoing a paroxysm of pain. This was followed by a relapse, which resulted in her death.

A remarkable incident of the case was that in recent years small pieces of bone had been found in the waste and other parts of her body in a puzzling manner. Physicians said that truly a pound of these pieces came from her body.

PASTOR RUSSELL  
AT HIPPODROME  
To-day, 3 P. M. Seats Free. All Welcome.  
—Adv't.

DIX ASKED TO AWAIT  
HEARING ON MILK BILL

Would Undo All the Good That  
Has Been Done, P. E. Taylor,  
of Milk Committee, Says.

## "IMPOSSIBLE TO CONVICT"

Dealers Selling "Below Grade"  
Would Escape Penalty—"Not  
Enough Butter Fat Now,"  
Dr. R. A. Benson Says.

Declaring in a telegram to Governor Dix that the bill passed by the Senate abolishing the milk standard in this city would undo all the work that had been done to insure a good milk supply in this city, Paul E. Taylor, director of the New York Milk Committee, asked on behalf of his organization that the Governor delay action on the bill until a public hearing could be held. Mr. Taylor said it was a vicious bill, "aimed to let down the bars and to bring the cream line nearer the top of every bottle of milk."

It was learned also from Henry Bruere, one of the directors of the Bureau of Municipal Research, that the matter would be brought before its trustees for action. While Mr. Bruere did not care to make any criticism of the bill until the subject had been thoroughly gone over, he declared that as the milk supply was the most vital thing in the fight for the reduction of infant mortality, any contemplated change in its standard should be thoroughly investigated.

Senator Wagner brought in the bill under a special rule on Friday night, which limited all debate. Its purpose was to amend the agricultural law so as to make it impossible to convict anybody in New York City of selling milk under the standard of richness. The measure was jammed through by the Tammany men at the behest of "Big Tim" Sullivan. Senator Newcomb said that "Tammany Hall is making it possible to bring milk under the standard into New York City and feed it to the children of the tenements."

The measure provides that no milk dealer can be convicted of violating the milk standards if he sells milk, without watering it, from a cow or a dairy the entire output of which is below the standard. It was called to the attention of officials of the Department of Health, but in the absence of Health Commissioner Lederle from the city yesterday it was not learned what action he had taken.

## Criticizes the Department.

Mr. Taylor, of the Milk Committee, said he had found the sanitary superintendent of the department, Dr. Walter Bensel, "lukewarm" when he called up yesterday morning to know what the department would do.

"If Commissioner Lederle and the Department of Health are to represent the consumers and to represent the babies of the city," said Mr. Taylor, "it is now time to act. According to the report of the National Milk Commission, which has just been submitted, the minimum standard for milk calls for 3 1/2 per cent of butter fat. The lowering of this standard, as provided in the present measure, will mean that the babies will be starving when they drink the milk which has less than that amount."

"We found hundreds of babies in this city who were drinking milk with less than the required minimum butter fat in it literally starving to death. The doctor who prescribes modified milk makes 3 1/2 per cent the minimum of butter fat, because he knows it should not be less than that."

When Mr. Taylor was asked how he would grade milk could be sold in the city with right inspection, he said: "The inspection of milk by the Department of Health is not thorough enough to preclude the sale of low grade milk. We made a special investigation last year of a large number of shops in the city where milk was sold, and we found it below the standard and reported it to Commissioner Lederle."

He assured us that on January 1, 1912, when his new milk scheme would go into effect, the defects would be corrected. But when January 1 came, as everybody knows, the plan of the Health Commissioner did not go into effect, and it hasn't gone into effect yet."

## Men Back of the Measure.

Mr. Taylor believed, he declared, that a large body of milk dealers who were not in a position to sell milk which had the required percentage of fats were responsible for the attempt to let down the bars.

"In certain sections of New York State," he said, "there are milk dealers whose cattle do not produce milk of the required richness. It has been known for a long time that to bring it up to the required standard the lower grade milk has been mixed with a sufficient quantity of richer milk. These dealers do not want to go to that expense and trouble. They want their milk supply to come into the city as it is, and therefore the attempt to amend the law regarding the milk standard."

Dr. Reuel A. Benson, director of the Babels Dairy, said that instead of taking the restrictions off the milk supply of this city, there should be more of them. "There are not enough restrictions now," he continued. "Nor do I believe the minimum per cent of butter fat in milk should be as low as 3 1/2 per cent. It should be higher; 4 per cent should, I think, be about the lowest."

Dr. Benson said he believed there was a certain amount of low grade milk being sold in the city, but thought it was an impossibility for the inspectors of the Department of Health to scrutinize every bit of milk that came here.

Practically all the milk dealers have notified the department of what grade they expect to sell under the new regulations, and permits are being issued accordingly.

## ARMY CHAPLAIN'S BODY FOUND.

Indianapolis, March 30.—The body of Chaplain John E. Dailand, of the 23d Infantry, stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, who had been missing for two weeks, was found in the Illinois River, near Meredosia, Ill., according to a telegram received to-day by Colonel E. F. Glenn, of the regiment, from Dailand's brother, Philip Dailand, of Warsaw, Ill.

DENOUNCES THREAT OF  
INTERBOROUGH STRIKE

General Manager Hedley Refers  
to Grand Chief Stone's Agitation  
as "Dirty Business."

## SAYS MEN ARE SATISFIED

Declares Union Leader Has a  
Personal Spite to Settle  
for Defeat in 1905  
Trouble.

Another twenty-four hours, during which both the Interborough officials and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers contented themselves with issuing statements only, ended last night with no appreciable advantage gained or lost, and the big question, "To strike or not to strike," now facing the motormen, and which Chief Warren S. Stone by his tactics has succeeded in putting directly up to the Interborough heads, remained unanswered.

Chief Stone made no attempt yesterday to arrange a conference with the company, and late in the afternoon hurried from the Grand Central Hotel to the Pennsylvania Station, where he took a train for Cleveland. He was plainly well satisfied with the situation, and left behind him a statement which, although it sidestepped the question of a strike, bade defiance to the Interborough in its efforts to keep unionism out of its ranks.

"We shall proceed to organize the Interborough line," said Chief Stone, "and the Interborough will discharge men as fast as they are caught affiliating with the Brotherhood. Whatever steps are necessary to organize will be taken, and it remains to be seen whether the Interborough can discharge men faster than we can organize them."

Despite the unyielding policy of the company, however, and the humor which many of the Interborough officials profess to see in Chief Stone's attempt to break the Interborough's non-union rule, many neutral organizations regard the latter's plight as crucial. In support of their contention they call attention to what is apparently the carefully worked out plan of the unions, laid months ago, and which, with hardly a single mistake, left them free yesterday, with the signing of the first Brotherhood schedule with the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, to focus all their pressure upon the Interborough.

## Stone and Shonts Talk.

Chief Stone said yesterday that on March 15 he had a conference with August Belmont, chairman of the board of directors of the Interborough, and that four days later he had another talk with President Theodore P. Shonts. On the latter occasion, he declares, Mr. Shonts finally put the situation up to him in these words:

"You know how I regard labor unions, Mr. Stone, and you know that on five railroads with which I am connected you have a 90 per cent organization. I think it is a good thing elsewhere, but not here. Conditions are different in New York than in any other city in the world, and you cannot organize the Interborough lines. I do not want to have to fight you, but the policy of the board of directors is against any man working on the Interborough being affiliated with a labor union."

Continuing his discussion of the case, Chief Stone said that the same schedule which he made with August Belmont in 1904 remained in effect. This schedule calls for \$3.50 a day of nine hours and a run of 170 miles. This is the express route. Another grievance claimed by the employees, he said, was the flat refusal of the company to permit its men to have any insurance excepting in the Voluntary Relief Association, the organization of the company. The third principal agency in bringing about the present crisis, he declared, was the rigorous spy system run by the Interborough to detect the presence of employees who favored unionism.

## "Extra Trip" the Chief Issue.

The essential moot point, however, which precipitated matters was the alleged "extra trip system," and if the assertions of the Interborough officials are to be believed Chief Stone may not expect much sympathy from New Yorkers whom he proposes to send about their business afoot. This "extra trip" was unofficially denied last night by Frank Hedley, the vice-president and general manager of the Interborough.

He declared it was one of Stone's ruses for stirring up sympathy for his cause. Mr. Hedley also denied the presence of a strong union spirit in the ranks of the Interborough men, and said that the employees were "all a happy family together" and "impervious to the Brotherhood's efforts to instill disunion."

"I wish to say that I am closer to the men in the employ of the Interborough than Stone is," said Mr. Hedley. "I know what the men want, and I know they are working in harmony with the officials of the company. These employees are satisfied with the conditions under which they are working, and if they were not I would certainly be the one to know it."

"The public will remember that it was this man Stone who caused all the trouble in 1905, when the strike tied up the Interborough lines for several days. I do not think the public or our men will stand for much that this man can do. Of course, Stone brought on that strike. It was a personal matter with him at that time and the men had very little cause for complaint. Such as it was, it could readily have been remedied by conferences with the Interborough officials. But it seems to be Stone's wish to cause trouble. He put the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers behind that movement, just as he is seeking to do now. He would like to get all the Interborough motormen into the union, but he won't succeed."

## "Dirty Business," Says Hedley.

"This is a dirty piece of business, and, as I said, a personal one now, Stone would like to get back at the Interborough, for he has not forgotten how he

JOHN E. PARSONS AND DE LANCEY NICOLL.



The principal defendant in the government's suit against the Sugar Trust and his counsel leaving the United States Courts Building.

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## BOY'S DARING LEAP FAILS

Nearly Killed by Five Story Fall  
in Trying to Tear Down Banner.

Hartford, Conn., March 30.—In defending the honor of his class at high school, and according to his lights, heroically endeavoring to capture his rivals' class banner, Wilbur Jackson, fifteen years old, to-night attempted to leap twelve feet across an airshaft in the Travelers' Insurance Company Building to get the freshmen's banner, only to miscalculate his distance and pitch five stories to the bottom of the shaft. At the St. Francis Hospital to-night his condition was serious, but physicians said he had a chance of recovery.

Meantime the freshmen banner, the cause of general excitement on the city streets, was floating from the roof of the building, ten stories high. To police detectives who investigated, Jackson's companions say that they tried to prevent his foolhardy attempt to leap the shaft, but that he shook them off and said if he no one else ripped down that "freshie" banner he would go down to the ground floor in the attempt.

## KAISER AND GOETHALS VARY

German Paper Denies Emperor  
Urged Strong Canal Fortification.

Berlin, March 30.—The North German Gazette, to-day denies reports that the Emperor had in recent conversations urged the strong fortification of the Panama Canal.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 30.—Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, when told this evening that "The North German Gazette" had denied that the German Emperor had urged strong fortification of the Panama Canal, said that obviously he could not comment on such a dispatch without having an opportunity to read it, but he referred The Tribune correspondent to his testimony before the Senate committee, in which he said that the Emperor had expressed to him the view that the canal should be well fortified, not only against attack by sea, but by land as well. Colonel Goethals said there was nothing in his testimony which should be changed or amended.

## FINE MOONLIGHT FLIGHT

Beatty Circles Church Spire with  
Passenger.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Nassau Boulevard, N. Y., March 30.—George W. Beatty, in a Wright biplane, made one of the most sensational moonlight flights here to-night that has ever been seen on Long Island. J. R. Woods, of Grand Rapids, Mich., occupied the passenger seat beside Beatty as his biplane left the ground at 9 o'clock. A bright moonlight was casting fantastic figures as the machine circled the spire of the Garden City Cathedral and then swung off to the north over the Garden City Hotel to the Lincoln aviation field.

At this point Beatty performed a number of clever aerial gyrations and then flew back to the Garden City Cathedral, against which his machine stood out prominently in the moonlight.

At all previous night flights attempted here fires have been made to indicate the landing places. Beatty dispensed with these to demonstrate that landing could be made in the moonlight.

## FOOLED DOCTORS 78 YEARS

Ex-Boston Policeman Dies, Aged 102—  
Told in 1834 He Couldn't Live.

Royalston, Mass., March 30.—Daniel Davis, who was ordered retired from the Boston police force seventy-eight years ago because, according to the examining physician, he was in such poor health he could not live a year, died at his home here to-day at the age of 102 years.

Up to last February he had been in perfect health. He went each day into the woods hunting, and seldom failed to bring back game.

## DEWEY'S PURE CLARET WINES

A great aid to digestion with food.  
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 135 Fulton St., N. Y.  
—Adv't.

TAFT OPTIMISTIC  
IN BUSINESS TALK

Tells Philadelphia Chamber of  
Commerce Better Times Are  
Coming and Government  
Will Help.

## A PROGRESSIVE, HE SAYS

President Also Addresses the  
Ohio Society and the  
Academy of Political  
and Social  
Science.

Philadelphia, March 30.—President Taft was in an optimistic frame of mind to-night when he faced several hundred members of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in the Bourse here. He told them he believed the people were on the eve of better times; that things were growing better and that he believed there would be no great coal strike. He said he had no jurisdiction in settling strikes and that he "knew enough to wait to see if you were welcome than to go butting in" to a matter between parties who know their rights.

The President said he was not a reactionary, but a progressive; that he was not a pessimist, but an optimist. The President's speech at the Bourse was the first of several he delivered here to-night. He arrived at 6 p. m. and was driven down Market street to the Bourse. There were many persons on the street to greet him. From the Bourse Mr. Taft was driven to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where he addressed the Ohio Society of Philadelphia. Later in the evening the President went to Horticultural Hall near by, where the American Academy of Political and Social Science was holding the closing session of its annual meeting.

At the Ohio Society dinner President Taft spoke of the recall of judges, defended the Constitution, said that his administration had been progressive and pointed out some of the reasons why he thought it was progressive. In speaking of the recall of judges the President said:

I am here to express my gratitude for the demonstration given by this country that all the surface talking and lecturing does not represent the opinion of the people. We are a conservative people, ready for progress on a conservative basis.

## Speaks of Noisy Reformers.

Mr. Taft spoke of "noisy reformers" who make plans for reform without having worked out a scheme that had any basis.

The President replied indirectly to the question raised by some of the political opponents, "Shall the people rule?" He said that he himself had been elected President by only 8 per cent of the total population of the United States. Unless adult women and children and others who did not now possess suffrage received the right to vote, he said, this is about as near as we can come to popular government.

In a brief speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Science Mr. Taft touched on the anti-trust law and spoke of the plan for placing corporations under national supervision. He said he was in favor of enforcing the Sherman law just like any other law.

Mr. Taft said that when he became President he looked around and appointed a lawyer Attorney General, who in turn looked around and organized a legal staff, which, while not seeking headlines in the newspapers, "began suits for the enforcement of the law."

At the Bourse the President, after touching on the proposed national chamber of commerce, said in part:

There is no office that the government performs more important for the individual than that of the business of the country. The community that the aiding of business progress of those obstacles that interfere with prosperity. It is when there is lots of business that the country prospers. It is when the wheels of industry are humming so loud that you cannot hear the best government ever and the wage earner are the happiest.

It is when he is making good wages and no one is making bad wages and the community is more nearly happy than at any other time.

## Always Favors Real Reform.

While I do not deprecate in any way the movement for real reform and progress, and I believe that it is not affected with fads and a disposition to disturb those things that have been useful to us for one reason or another, I am, nevertheless, conscious that there is no duty so heavy upon the government at Washington as that of possible with the business of the country and the progress of the enterprises of the country, and assists the inspiration of confidence in those whose confidence is necessary to make business go and to bring about prosperity.

I am in favor of the enforcement of the law, but I believe that the law and business can be squared in such a way so that those who violate the law may be prosecuted, and there may be an absence of persecution and no disposition to run amuck just for the purpose of showing that the government at Washington realizes that it has a job and is trying to make people think it has.

The American people are the most conservative people in the world. That, while it does seem from the headlines of the newspapers as if they wish to discount everything in the future and have all progress ready the next morning for breakfast, on the whole, when you get down to the bottom of solid thinking Americans there are no people in the world that are so conservative, that recognize a good thing with the certainty that they do, and are bound to adhere to that good thing as long as it serves them well.

They can talk about present government and its defects. We know the defects better than anybody, and we are willing to point them out; but we also know, as we look about the world, that for 125 years we have had the best government ever created. That is not going to make us reactionary and sit back with a smug satisfaction that shall reject every movement for reform or any movement toward progress.

## No Royal Road to Improvement.

On the other hand, does keep us sane, and it does keep us in a condition of mind where we know that there is no royal road to improvement. I don't mean to say that generally speaking no machinery that is better adapted for the purpose than we have, but what I do mean to say that, generally speaking, no new machinery is going to work to make a great progress that we might not accomplish under existing machinery if the individual only grows better and better, and that it does not help matters to transfer from one machinery to another